THE NATIONAL ERA.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Industrial Exhibition-Smith O'Brien-George Hudson-Messrs. Burritt and Sturge-The Stramers-Louis Napoleon-A New Novel-New Books-O' Connell.

Loxpon, October 4, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

The building for the Great Exhibition of 1851 is already commenced-the workmen all upon the ground. The whole twenty-one acres which the building will cover are enclosed by boards, into which not a single nail is driven, for they are to be reserved for the flooring of the grand structure. The castings, too, are upon the ground, and temporary offices are made-already we begin to feel the excitements of the new year!

The building is to be 1,848 feet long, and 40 feet wide-height, 66 feet. A portion of the building will be 108 feet in height, and there will be an addition to the main building upon the north side 936 feet long and 46 wide.

The frame work is of iron, the sides, ends, and roof of glass-not a single vestige of brick, stone, or mortar, will be necessary in the construction of the building. It can be taken down after the is over, and the contractors have agreed to furnish the materials, use and waste, for £79,500, or, if the building be kept, for £150,000.

The building itself will be one of the greatest curiosities of the Exhibition, and will reflect great honor upon the inventor. Itis name is Paxton, he is head-gardener at Chatsworth, and is said to have gained his idea of the structure from the green-houses of the Duke of Devon-

Letters have been received from Mr. Smith O'Brien, complaining of the treatment he receives in his exile. The Times publishes one of his letters, and, in a brutal leader, characterizes the unfortunate man as "a petulant puppy." However much we may deplore Mr. O'Brien's want of foresight or wisdom, none can doubt his integrity; and to style one formerly in so high a social position, so much of a scholar and a gentleman, " of petulant pappy," is certainly not well calculated to soothe the easily irritated feelings of the Irish.

It is said that the celebrated Ex-Railway King, George Hudson, who has been glad of late to hide himself from the eyes of the public, is actually to be recalled from his ignominious retirement, to head an old railway line which misses his great energy. If the Ex-King of Railways should once more take his old place in society, his would certainly be a strange history; but, as one of the dailies significantly remarks, " old birds are not to be

The unhappy war between the Danes and the Schleswig Holsteiners is going on with greater loss of life than at any former period. The attack upon Frederickstadt is not yet successful. The Holsteiners bombarded the town on the 5th of October, but without success, and fell back to their former position. It was thought, however, that they would succeed eventually in driving the Danes from their position. The President of the Holstein Diet in a recent speech alluded to the propositions of Messrs. Burritt and Sturge. He said the gentlemen were not acquainted with their language, and, what was still more unfortunate, did not understand the causes of the war, nor the exact state of the parties at present. The Queen of the Belgians is very ill, and her

death is expected. The newspapers are discussing the question, what steamer has made the quickest trip across the Atlantic?" It seems to be insisted upon, in navigation. The last trip of the Cunard steamer "Asia," This last week, three steamers have arrived from America, commencing the week with last Friday.

Electoral Hesse is in a distressing condition for the late decrees of the Elector do away with all laws and courts, except the despotic military courts. Gen. Haynau has dissolved the Civil Guard, but they will not stay dissolved, but meet as usual in defence of Cassel. The people are firm. The very latest accounts state that a species of armistice had taken place between the civil authorities and the millitary commander-in-chief.

In France, Louis Napoleon is losing ground by had management. The Commission of Provisions had an extraordinary sitting last Sunday, to call the Minister of War to account for his feeding the soldiers with remarkable dainties at the review in honor of the President. He would not acknowledge the right of the National Assembly to call him to an account, nor its Commission. So you see, already, the President and the Assembly are taking antagonistic positions, through their agents. The President will not agree with the Assembly. Which party will triumph? Louis Napoleon has certainly lost ground of late-so has the Legitimist party. The Orleanists are in the old position, like the Republicans.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, after a long stay at Balmoral, left it yesterday for Edinburgh, and this morning, at eight o'clock, started for London, where she will arrive this evening.

A new novel has just made its appearance in Paris, which is exciting a great deal of attention here. It has been translated and criticized by all the able critics of the kingdom. It is entitled, " Stella and Vanessa," and is a two vols. Svo. work. The Times, which does not profess to devote its columns to literature, and scarcely even contains a lengthy criticism of a book, has an article three columns long upon it. The title suggests to any reader the subject. Who does not remember Dean Swift's two loves, who were styled by him, one Stella, and the other Vanessa. The hearts of both he broke by his cruel treatment-cruel, if he was sane ; but the critic of the Times takes the position that, during his whole life, Dean Swift was partially insane, as we know he certainly was, or, what is more, in a state of idiocy, the last few years of his brilliant, but feverish and singularly unfortunate career. One of the "loves" he privately married, but never acknowledged it till after her death, nor did he ever act towards her as his wife, not even seeing her except in the presence of a third person. The other heart was broken when she saw, or thought she saw, that Swift loved some one else, and the privately married wife, without the privileges of wifehood, languished and died. The novel in question accounts for Swift's inexplicable conduct by supposing that he considered himself in honor bound to Stella, but really loved Vanessa, and compromised by marrying the former, without allowing himself any of the privileges of marriage, and loving the

The critic of The Times, while he gives praise to the powers of the novelist, Lady Duff Gorden. still thinks that Swift's conduct can only be accounted for on the supposition that he was at all times partially insane, and I think by far the majority of intellectual men will agree with him.
I notice that my friend, Charles Lilpin, the Quaker publisher, has just issued a book, entitled "The Ogibray Nation," by Kah ge-ga-gah-bowh, or Rev. George Copway, of America. Also, work by the noble Mazzini, of Italy, entitled "Royalty and Republicanism." Mr. Lilpin is very liberal in his sentiments and publications, and when any American comes over with any unpublished book in his brain, if he is one of the true reform genius, he takes him under his care at once. He published two books by Burritt, one by D. C. Wright, one by J. W. C. Pennington, and now one by the Indian chief, Copway. England is inclined to treat with honor an Indian Chief possessed of such goodness of heart and earnestness as Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh, and, therefore, while he experiences no extraordinary

reception, yet everywhere he is treated with cordiality.

A strange work has just been issued here by Alfred Smee, F. R. S. All students of the science of Electricity know him well. He has an acute mind, but in this work has shown himself liable to be carried away by enthusiasm for a particular theory, which is his own. The title of the book indicates its character—"Instinct and Reason: deduced from Electric-Biology." Sensation, volition, judgment, and all usually characterized mental operations, Mr. Smee thinks he has discovered, are functions of the nervous system. He has

finally laid his fingers upon mind, and found it not to be the subtle essence which the world has alto be the subtle essence which the world has always supposed. The more exalted the mental operation, the more refined the nervous system. The mechanism of the nervous system is entirely voltaic: the muscular tissue of any organ under excitement, the motor and the sensor nerves con-necting that organ with the brain, and lastly the brain itself, together form a double series of voltaic batteries, which are in a state of action during

any mental operation." He says " lightning and thought are the results of the same force acting under the same circumstances." But I will say no more. Mr. Smee is a distinguished scholar, and his thoughts will command attention, though few will receive his

It seems that Daniel O'Connell's Monument, which was to be built, is not built; and what is still more strange, the proprietors of a certain Irish emetery incurred expenses in conveying his body from Rome to its present resting-place, and those expenses have never been paid by the great Agitator's friends, and the proprietors will not allow the body to be removed until their claims are satisfied. They undertook the expenses because it was an understood thing that Ireland would build a monument to one of its greatest men, which it has not done. There is something a little singular in the fact, that Ireland has so completely forgotten a man who was its voice and heart and hand a few years ago, and certainly it makes one who is in the habit of thinking a little suspicious that, after all, O'Connell was not so very great a man in goodness as Ireland thought him to be. The Times undertakes to moratize at length upon this fact, but O'Connell and young Mr. Walter, (chief proprietor of that paper) always hated each other. At one of O'Connell's monster meetings he read an article in The Times aloud, and then with his expressive face full of poison, he threw the sheet upon the floor, and jumped upon it, exclaiming, "I tread the bloody sheet into the dust!" Those who ever saw him, know how he spoke that sentence!

For the National Era. FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

First Effort under the new Pugitive Law in the Bo

rough of Wilkesbarre, Penn. We knew the feeling of our colored people so ell, that as soon as we heard kidnappers were in our midst, we feared blood might be shed. However, we rejoice we have no sad tale to tell of the loss of human life. But the cheering news that an unsuccessful though determined effort has just een made in this place, under the authority of the charter of abominations, the Fugitive Slave Law, to recover six, out of nine, alleged fugitives. The actors in the transaction came armed and equipped, according to law. Commissioner Mc-Calaster of Harrisburg issued the warrant. So coafident of success were they, that they chartered a conveyance some forty miles off, which was on the spot, to be in readiness to convey their victims. One is a fine-looking girl of about 20, said to be half sister to the young master, one of the pursuers. The mother is black, the daughter light colored, with wavy, straight hair. Failing to need this conveyance, they left without paying for it, and themselves had the misforture of being chased by a constable, and made to pay the bill, (\$11.50) The alleged fugitives arrived but a few hours before their pursuers. The good citizens of this borough were not on the alert to do their bidding. Nor did they succeed, by threats or in-timidations, in driving any to second their efforts. As nearly as we can learn, their first move was to disguise themselves, (one was painted black,) and by this means discovered where the objects of their pursuit were. They next secured the services of our deputy sheriff, a constable, and two or three men, and returned to capture their victims. In the mean time, they had scented the enemy, and secreted themselves, and their colored friends had rushed to the rescue. This effort was unsuccessful. They then applied to two cap-tain; severally, of uniform companies. They pressed hard here. After several refusals, they threatened the heavy penalty of the law. Their last resort was, to lay their commands on respectable citizens in our streets, and to enter the shops and stores of our good people, putting their names on paper, and authoritatively ordering them to meet at the court-house, at a given hour, on penall quarters, that Britain is at the head of steam. alty of a portion of the Great Webster, Clay, & Co.'s Compromise, to send peace and quiet throughnavigation. The lest trip of the Cunard steamer out the nation. How beautifully it works! At the appointed hour the bell of the court-house way. The new steamer "Africa," which is soon rang. A few went to see what would be done. The marshal ordered them to fall into line. After repeated orders, not even a loufer obeyed. By this e their last effort was made. And, under the displeasure of our community, they left us, we hope, never to return on so base an errand.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

The Rutherford (North Carolina) Banner, of the 1st inst., says: "We learn from the Yorkville Miscellany, that a man named Jackson Avans, who was ordered, some weeks since, by the citizens of Ebenezer, to leave the State for having made treated to a coat of tar and feathers, rode on rail, and again ordered to leave the State, with the injunction that if he was ever caught again in them 'diggins' they would HANG him."

The same paper adds—"A Mr. Charles Boyd was committed to jail in this place on last Sunday, charged with tampering with slaves, using incendiary language, &c, &c. Boyd came here some time ago from Philadelphia, and has since been in the employ of the Philadelphia and North Carolina Mining and Smelting Company, and has for some time been regarded with suspicion, on account of information derived through negroes. On last Saturday night, at a camp-meeting, he was overheard by two white men, and his lan-guage was such as to justify his arrest, and, for as we have heard it will doubtless convict him but we do not deem it proper to now lay that evidence before the public. He is in the hands of

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist IS THE SLAVERY QUESTION SETTLED?

the law, and will, we trust, be dealt with accord-

While the submission orators and presses are extolling the late measures of pacification, as they call the compromise bills, the anti-slavery excitement at the North is reaching a height and inten-

sity which will soon surpass the wildest furor of Southern indignation. The opponents of that adjustment (so called) at the South, are indiguant at its practical exclusion nally more efficient law than that of 1793, for the gets, while she loses all her share of the territo-

But how long will the South be permitted to enjoy even this paltry benefit—this nominal benefit? Already it is clear, that even if the law is not repealed, it will soon become a nullity. But

2. Resolved, That we will not aid in the execuwill the Northern people allow even the namethe shadow of this piece of deference to this constitutional right of the South to recover her fugitive slaves-to remain on the statute book. Here is a plain statement by the New York Herald, of the state of the case in New York. Let our readers pause on it calmly, and then ask

themselves, are these Southern men doing their duty, and telling the truth, who are crying out, The question is settled," "the South has gained triumph-abolitionism is put down, and the rights of the South are more secure now than they

have been for thirty years."

The condition of New York is only what is now or soon will be the condition of the other non-slaveholding States. The fires of fanaticism are spreading, and will soon sweep from the high places of political power every vestige of conservatism at the North. It is a prospect to appal the best and most hopeful lovers of the Union. The most determined disunionist per se could scarcely desire a more certain prospect of the de-struction of the Union than the political horizon now affords

Let the Southern Rights party of Georgia be put down, and the Submissionists triumph in Georgia, and a wild shout of triumph and fiendish with us, instead of flecing to monarchical Canada, rejoicing will go up from the abolition hosts of and we will stand by him, those of us who are rejoicing will go up from the abolition hosts of the North. They will decide the fears of North-ern conservatism. They will point exultingly to the fact that Georgia can yet bear a little moral encroachment—that the spirit of resistance among her people cannot make head against the spirit of submission—that the North has an all-conquering ally at the South in the cry of Union, Union which is potent to put down all Southern opposi

But the designs of anti-slavery will not stop at the repeal of the fugitive slave bill. That will be one more step gained. The Submissionists will again cry out peace, peace, all's well, and will again counsel submission for the sake of the glorious Union. But there must be a point reached sooner or later beyond which there can be no more

North, will prove more acute than her negro sympathies, and bring fanaticism to a pause ACTION, ACTION, OF SOME SORT, by the South-ern States, may save the South, and save the

SUBMISSION, TAME SUBMISSION, will only degrade us-stimulate auti-slavery to new aggression, and hasten disunion.

CONGRESS INDICTED.

Some time since we republished the Presentment of the Petit Jury of Harris. We give now another of the same description from the Grand Jury of Cobb county. We extract it from the Augusta (Georgia) Republic:

"Another Grand Jury Presentment.—We

extract the following from the Grand Jury Presontments of Cobb county, as published in the Marietta Advocate. It is the true Southern doc-

" As citizens, we claim it as a right and privilege to express our views and feelings upon any matter touching our constitutional rights, either State or Federal. That the subject of domestic slavery in the Territories of the United States has become a question of bitter discord and angry excitement, both in Congress and throughout the country, is clearly evident, and much to be regretted. The constitutional rights of citizens of slaveholding States have been assailed by the continued and unwarrantable aggressions of Free-Soil fanaticism. This unauthorized interference with our domestic institutions though exilectingly harassing and annoying, has been long patiently We cherish a sincere and ardent attachment to the Union of the States upon original principles, for its equal rights and privileges guarantied to us by the Constitution, and would make reasonable and honorable sacrifices for its preservation. But when these rights and the Constitution are manifestly disregarded, which we consider has been done, and the Union is sought to be made the efficient instrument of unauthorized aggression, our love for it ceases.
"If the Mexican law prohibiting slavery in the

Territories be yet in full force, and Congress should still neglect or refuse to remove the ob-struction, the people of the South are as effec-tually excluded from the enjoyment of their rights in the Territories as they would be were the Wilmot Proviso extended over the whole public domain. We therefore protest against the admission of California into the Union with her present boundaries and Constitution, for we regard any interference or legislation by Congress, the effect of which is calculated to impair the rights of slaveholders below the Missouri Compromise of 36° 30°, as a palpable infringement of Southern rights, and should be promptly met by the South with determined resistance

From the (Ala.) Herald and Tribune. ANOTHER SOUTHERN MEETING.

On the 25th ult. a Southern meeting of the diviens of Coffee county, in this State, without distinction of party, was held at the Court House. The speakers were W. J. McBride, P. Tucker Sayre, Major Buford, and H. N. Crawford. S Jackson, of Montgomery, offered a substitute for the resolutions, and delivered a speech in favor of it, but it was voted down unanimously. The substitute was somewhat, we should imagine by the abstract of it, something like the chowder res olutions of this city. A few of the adopted resolu-tions—adopted without a dissenting voice—are as

Resolved. That the ascendency of the white race is in fact the issue now presented to the country, and this ascendency cannot be maintained by acquiescing in the preliminary assaults and aggres sions of the enemies who meditate its overthrow. And no persuasion of editors, politicians, or others, whose interest or position mislead their judgments, can ever commit us to so great an ab-surdity as that mode of preserving our rights.

Resolved, That the weaker and attacked section can defend itself from a common danger only by can be obtained by the South only by meeting together in Southern convention; and if the recom mendations of such convention cannot be concurred in, then concert and effectual defence are impos-sible, and all is lost.

Resolved, That the Southern Convention, lately

assembled at Nashville, from the number, talents,

and extraordinary ability of its members, and from the moderation and wislom of their counsels, pledge ourselves to sustain all its future recommendations not inconsistent with its past action.

Resolved, That each State has the right to judge for itself of the means necessary to preserve its vital interest; and as every Southern State has a common interest with Georgia, they ought to sus-tain her in the adoption of such measures of selfdefence as her People in convention may determine her circumstances demand, provided such

measures are not inimical to Southern rights.

Resolved, That the condition of the country would justify a call of the Legislature by the Gov sundry Abolition declarations, returned to that neighborhood last week, when he was taken up, Southern Convention, as the Governor may deem

For the National Era. INDIGNATION MEETING.

NEW LYME, October 8, 1850. In conformity with a previous public call, the people of Lyme and vicinity in mass meeting assembled, for the purpose of taking action upon the lately passed "Fugitive bill," and considering their duty in the premises thereof.

Meeting called to order by Benjamin Reeves

whereupon, Marcena Miller was chosen chairman and Albert G. Hall, secretary. On motion of the House, a committee of four was appointed to draught resolutions for the Benjamin Reeves, Michael McCarthy, and Ly-

The committee having retired, the Fugliive bill was called for by and read to the audience. A profound silence reigned, save when the more odious features of the bill wrung sighs and groans

The committee having returned, made the folowing report : Whereas the Congress of the United States

has passed a bill, known as the "Fugitive Slave bill," and that bill having become law by the sig-nature of the President; and whereas the object of said bill is the recapture of fugitives from slavery, and in order to facilitate that object, has made provisions for the appointment of commis-sioners, whose duty, with the deputy marshal, is of slavery from all the acquired territories. In to see to the rendition of slaves; and whereas exchange for all it takes from the South, it gives what the South was entitled to already, a nomifine and imprisonment, to aid, shelter, or protect, the slave; and whereas we are by said bill ordained "Slave-catchers," and "Slave-hunters:"

Therefore,
1. Resolved, That said bill is one so infamou and ungodlike in its character, that it ought

2. Resolved, That we will not aid in the execu tion of said hill, neither obey it in any way, under any circumstances whatever. 3. Resolved, That as the Slave Power of this nation has combined to impose upon us fines and imprisonment, if we dare to obey the first princi-ple of Christianity and the instincts of our nature, so we resolve to stand by each other, and pledge ourselves to bear our share of the

den-" many backs making the burden light." 4. Resolved, That a committee of ten shall be appointed to correspond with other sections of the country in reference to the formation of a mutual protection company for the avowed and actual purpose of seeing our suffering friends and their families provided for in case they are fi for violating this horrible bill. 5. Resolved, That we look upon the slave, ilies provided for in case they are fined

is willing to be a slave, as the most degraded of beings, save one, and that the man who for hire or any other inducement will become - Slave-catcher; and we shall look with loathsome horror upon the man who will take the office of Commi sioner, or dare to serve a process issued by such

6. Resolved, That we are desirous that the free non-resistants, with our lives, if necessary; who believe that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," with such instrumentalities as we deem the case may demand. The report was received, and a division being

called for. Resolution 1st was taken into consideration, and spoken to by Messrs Peck, Bretell, Reeves, McCarthy, William S. Deming, and Elder Eusebius Dodge. The question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

Resolution 2d was then considered; and, on

motion of Mr. Hall, was amended by inserting after the word "Resolved," the following clause: "That we utterly condemn the action of those who supported this bill in Congress, and laud those who opposed it." It was then unanimously adopted.

Resolutions 3d and 4th were then, on motion,

was called for, read, and adopted. Resolutions was called for, read, and adopted. Resolutions and substituting for the word word, "mutual," and substituting for the word word, "mutual," and substituting for the word word, "league;" also, to insert be"company" the word "league;" also, to insert be"company" the word "league;" also, to insert beholding preachers from his pulpit, and slaveholdholding preachers from the communion. This he is word, "mutual," and substituting for the word "company" the word "league;" also, to insert be-tween the words "seeing and our," the words, "all of;" clause, as amended, reading as follows: "formation of a protection league, for the avowed and actual purpose of seeing all of our suffering friends and families," &c.

The amendment was received and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

Resolution 5th was then read, and Mr. Peck peing called upon, made an able appeal in its support. It was then unanimously adopted. Resolution 6th was adopted with the same unison. And on motion of Mr. Hall the following resolution

vas adopted as appendatory to the above:
7. Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed circulate throughout this vicinity a petition to Congress, praying an immediate repeal of this seaton in the side of Peace—this cancer on the heart of Obedience—this "Fugitive Slave bill"— an enactment so odious that, "all good citizens"

The committees were then appointed. On Correspondence—Messrs. Benj. Reeves, M.
Bretell, L. Peck, Rumsey Reeves, M. McCarthy,
Wm. Stults, Peter Stults, J. W. Walker, Joseph
Miller, and H. Putnam.
On Petitions—Messrs. Wm. G. Deming, D. H.
Pallet, Lange, Respired L. Peck, and R. and R.

Pallet, James Brockway, L. Peck, and B. and R. Theneafter the passage of a resolution, that a

warded, for publication, to the National Era, Auti-Slavery Bugle, Ashtabula Sentinel and Telegraph, the meeting adjourned sine die.

MARCENA MILLER, Chairman.

A. S. HALL, Secretary.

For the National Era. REPLY TO "SECESSION." - No. 1.

To the Editor of the National Era :

In the Era of September 26th there is an article, over the signature of H. S. FULLERTON, to which, through your columns, I wish to reply. The advocates of Secession, being denied the pulpit of that good brother, and also of others in the same region, and being studiously shut out from all access to the public mind, would consider it a great favor to be heard in your columns, in reply to what may be there published against them. I shall, in what I have to write, study

brevity, and I trust I shall be courteous. The great proposition which is attempted to be proved in the article alluded to, when summed up in a few words, is this, viz: That in communing with one church, which is owned of Christ, we not only commune with the members of that church, but with the members of every other church that is owned of Christ. And as some of those churches which are owned of Christ may have in their communion those who are guilty of slaveholding, we therefore must, if we hold a place in a course owned of Christ, commune with such persons. I might deny, that those churches which deliberately proclaim to the world, that slaveholding is no bar to Christian communion, and which are organized upon this as a conceiled principle, are churches which Christ owns as his; but for the sake of argument, I will admit this as true, and vet it does not follow that I hold communion with the members of that church, by bolding communion

with another church owned of Christ.
I admit, that if I am a Christian, and hold a place in a church owned of God, I do commune with "all saints that are united to Christ their Christians, united to one another in love, have mmunion in each other's gifts and graces." Of this communion our Confession of Faith speaks in chap. 21, sec. 1. And it is of this communion that At the close of the meeting, a resolution wa and members of another; and hence our Confession of Faith, in chap. 21, sec. 1, says: "All saints that are united to Jesus Christ by his spirit and by faith, have fellowship with him in his graces, sufferings, death, resurrection, and glory; and being united to me next the in law of the sum of th

united to one another in love, they have communion in each other's gifts and graces." It will be noticed that they have communion one with another because they nave communion one with another because they are made one, united by love. There is another fellowship spoken of by our Confession, in chap. 21, sec. 2: "Saints by profession are bound to maintain a holy fellowship and communion in the worship of God," &c, "which communion, as God effereth opportunity, is to be ex-tended unto all those who in every place call upon the name of the Lord." It is clear, from the very language of this section, that the communion was not one which we must have of necessity with all who were "saints by profession," but to be extended to them as God offereth opportunity. That is, saints by profession have a right to worship God with us according to his institution, when God in his providence may cast their lots among us. This section evidently speaks of a local, and not of a universal, communion. It is a communion which is to be extended unto all those who, in every place, call upon the name of the Lord Jesus. The communion spoken of in the 1st section of the chap-ter is universal, and does not depend upon locality and opportunity-is not extended, but really had.

It is one of necessity, arising out of the relation which one true believer has with every other true But it may be replied that, if we do not really have communion with every one who may have a place in a church which is owned of Christ, we are bound to extend this communion to them, if they should be providentially thrown among us. And that, if a slaveholder should be providentially thrown among us, we are bound to extend to him the fellowship of the saints by profession, provided he may have a place in a church which is owned of Christ. We answer, this depends enirely upon what is the real meaning of the phrase, "saints by profession." If this means all those who may have a place in a church owned of Christ, then, according to this article, we are bound to fellowship him. But this is not the sigdiffication of the phrase. By profession, is he meant that outward manifestation of Christian character, which is required in the word of God. It is a profession which entitles a person to the the word of God requires can entitle one to this appellation. We are, therefore, required by this ticle of our faith to extend Christian fellowship only to those who manifest in their experience and life the opinions, feelings, and conduct, which by the word of God entitle a person to the appellation of Christian. Then, and not till then, is he a Christian "by profession"—then, and not till then, does he, in the scriptural sense of the

phrase, "call upon the name of the Lord Jesus?"
If these things be true, the positions of Brother Cullerton are overthrown.

But let us look a little further at the legitimate application of this principle upon which he in-sists. Suppose a slaveholder from Kentucky should remove into the bounds of the Salem church, of which Brother Fullerton is pastor, and yet hold his slaves in Kentucky, and Brother Fullerton and his session should refuse to let him sit down at the Lord's table and commune with them—and suppose this slaveholder was a mem-ber of the Methodist Church, which the Brother and the session acknowledge to be a church which Christ owns—would they not violate this principle? According to it, they must not, nay, cannot, exclude him from the communion. They may "sweep a place clean" at Salem, but along the table in Kentucky this man sits, and they as really commune with him, as if he sat down with them at Salem. Suppose a polygamist from one of the Mission churches, recognised as a church which Christ owns, should providentially be present, and ask the privilege to commune, he must be admitted, not because he is a Presbyterian of the Old School order, but because he is a member of a church which Christ owns. I admit member of a church which Christ owns. I admit that if he belongs to the same ecclesiastical body, he has a right to commune with all the members of that body. He is one with the body; but I do deny that his being a member of that body entitles him to the privileges of a member of Christ's body everywhere. The tendency of this doctrine is to corrupt the worship of God. For, if some churches, through ignorance or carelessness, should permit vicious persons to hold communion in them, other churches may do the same. They cannot avoid communing with them—for if these vile persons are in any church which is owned of Christ, we as much commune with them as if which may be owned of Christ will not exclude such, we need not, for we have to commune with them any way. We may sweep a little place of the table clean where we stand, but just a little further along the table, there they sit, reeking in their vileness—it is of no use, we cannot get clear of them. And in a little while we will become of them. And in a little while we will become accustomed to the practice, just as they have in the slave States. "A little leaven will leaven the whole lump." Why are those who have broken their ecclesinstical relations with slaveholding churches condemned? Because they have done a needless thing, or rather have attempted an impossible thing, in their scal to keep pure the worship of God. They ought to have made up their minds to receive slaveholders to their communion until scarcy church everwhere which is overed. until every church, everywhere, which is owned of Christ, has ceased to receive them to its com-

Evening of October 9th—Pursuant to adjournment, people again convened. House called to order by the Chairman. The journal of last night presents an impossibility, and no one will attempt an impossibility.

ing members from the communion. This he is bound to do, if he would be consistent.

It is intimated that those who hold the Confession of Faith, and have seceded from the Presbyterian church, have set up and maintain commun ions with the avowed purpose of being separate, not only from the Presbyterian anti-slavery Christians, but from all other Christians who cannot adopt their peculiarities. If there has been any such purpose, either secret or avowed, among Free Church Presbyterians, I am utterly ignorant of it. We do no such thing. We are willing that anti-slavery Christians, and all orderly Christians, shall commune with us All we have done is to refuse to commune with the scandalously wicked. We cannot hold ecclesiastical relations with slaveholders, without, at the same time, fellowshipping them as Christians; but if Christians in other denominations please to come do it neither in theory nor practice.

D. Gilmer. and commune with us, we do not exclude. We

From the N. Y. Evening Post. NORTHERN FREEMEN AND SOUTHERN JAILS.

The injustice and oppression which the South complains of having received from the North, is filly illustrated in the "llowing abstract of a letter recently read by Senator Winthrop, of Massachusette, in Congress. It was from Capt. Itanlett, of Boston, in reply to a statement made by Jefferson Davis, that very few colored men have been imprisoned under the laws of Southern

"Captain Ranlett states that NOT LESS THAN TWELVE HUNDEED had been imprisoned, and declared that he was, on one cocasion, wrecked at sea, when himself and his colored cook, and his steward, came across a Charleston vessel which had been abundoned. They went on board this vessel, and carried it into Charleston, where his colored men were, in return for their service, seized and imprisoned, since which time heard nothing from them, baving been told, when he applied for their release, that he could have when his vessel was ready to sail, and that it would be dangerous to release them earlier. Having no vessel, of course he could not comply with the conditions."

These twelve hundred men have committed no offence; they were charged with no crime. They are, or ought to be, under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, which declares "that the citizens of each State shall be entited to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the coveral States." Instead of that, many of them are still groaning away their lives in Southern dungeons, liable to be sold, and many of them have been sold into slavery to pay their jull fees. And yet we hear nothing about this from the proslavery organs of the North, who are blatant with their deleght at the effectiveness of the Kidnappers' bill; nothing from the Journal of Commerce, the Albany Register, or the Express, about the violated rights of Northern freemen. For shame! Miserable time-servers are ye all.

Meriden, Con., Oct. 16, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

DEAR SIR: We had a noble and splendid meet ing in this village, last evening, relative to the "Fugitive Slave law." The citizens assembled head, by his spirit and by faith, and have fellowship with him in his graces, suffering death, resurrection, and glory," but with none clse, out of the particular church of which I am a member. True out its outrageous violations of the Constitution and of Divine law, and appealed with great power

the Apostle Paul speaks in 1 Cor. x-16, 17:
"The cup of blessing which we bless is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" This communion rests upon the oneness of those who commune. All saints that are united to Christ their head are one body, and members of another; and bence our Confest.

as themselves, when they devised this "settlement." But they have only waked up an indignation which will hurl them and Slavery to

For the National Era. WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH.

I'm sad-yes, very sad : this life to me Has lost whate'er was beautiful and bright; And I am now a leafless, withered tree; Bereft of joy-bereft of Hope's sweet ligh

Oh, for the hours when Fancy, ever gay, Ah! little thought I they would pass away, Displaced by visions fraught with gloomines But they are gone; this heart is young no more-

Old in its bitterness, though young in years; For it has felt-yea, at its very core-A grief beyond the utterance of tears. And Time, whose restless, ever-rolling wave,

In Memory's tablet deeper doth engrave The sorrow of this heart, by anguish stung Father, to thee I look for light and love-

Thy pity reacheth even unto all; Oh, may some promise, whispered from above, Bring strength and courage, lest I, fainting, fall

I pray for strength to labor and to strive. And bravely to endure what here I meet; Oh, may my faith in Thee be kept alive, A faith which makes life's bitterest bitter sweet

'Tis done : my heart is strong : I'll now go forth, Girt for the conflict, armed for ev'ry strife; Duty shall be my watchword, till from earth I soar away-its death exchanged for life.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician, in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pare i to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this construy, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUKL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the en trance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some clighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir, containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the bill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche hath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

Niay 30.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO.,

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO.,

Washington, D. C.,

DEALS in checks, drafts, acceptances, promissory notes
bank notes, and coin.

Notes on all soivent banks in the United States bought
and sold at the best prices.

DRAFTS, NOTES, AND BILLS, In Washington and Georgetown, collected, and remittances promptly made, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston funds, at a charge of one-quarter per cent.

COLLECTIONS

Links principal cities of the Union, on the most

Made in all the principal cities of the Union, on the mos

Bills of exchange and bank cheeks on most of the principal cities of the Union bought and sold at the best rates.

CP Office hours, from eight o'clock A. M. to five P. M.

Nov. 15—tf

WHEELAN & WOOD. WHERLAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Read Root and Shoe Manufactures, sign of the RIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower

Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cinciunati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c.

J. WHELAN.

May 23—1y

A. WOOD.

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE, POTSDAM, New York. SILAS HICOCK, Proprietor Aug. 29-tf

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, Cincinnati.

PIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notaries

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, ac nowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affire tions, by appointment of the Governors of Connecticut Indiana Louisiana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont Maryland Illinois Kentucky Missouri New York lowa Michigan Maine North Carolina South Carolina Wisconsin.

Special attention given to collections and to the taking o opositions. Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25. WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C., A GENTS for procuring Patents in the United States and foreign countries. They prepare Specifications and Drawings of new inven-tions, and transact all business connected with their pro-

They will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those Incy will revise and attend to the reconsideration of those applications which have been rejected by the Commissioner of Patents, either on account of a defective specification and drawing, or the presentation of an improper claim.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information respecting the patentability of their inventions, may have their applications for patents made in proper form, and may obtain patents, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington, by writing to the subscribers.

oribers.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Models can be safely sent to us by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.

July 18.

E. S. RENWICK.

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND, THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA

Ohis long been known as the Annor and Discovered the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla." Beit poor, as was conspecied to that the annor the sales circus means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circus scribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlikeyoung S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientifie principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sursoparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which hy off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming said or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of locking any of its valuable and healing properties. Frequent in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of 'navarrable Diseases, thence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, and Liter Computant, and in Riccanatism, Scrofuse, and Phiese, Costireness, all Cultumenous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

Impurity of the Blood,

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising
from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal
creniation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of
the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes
over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds,
and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.
But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and knowledged than in all kinds and stages of

acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling
of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful memses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is
effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures
all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swoon-ing, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c. I a not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's nferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, ause of one Grand Fact, that the one s Incapable of De-

Never Spoils, Never Spoils,
while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible
compound be poissones to the system? What! put acid
late a system already diseased with weld! What causes dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours
in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence,
heartburn, paipitation of the heart, liver complaint, disrrhoes,
teachers will and extraction of the heart. What! seems dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is scrotula but an acid humor in the body! What produces all the
humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, scald head, ask
rheum, crysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven
but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the
fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism,
but a sour, acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the
joints and elsewhere, irritating and infaming the tender and
delicate its suses upon which it acts? So of nervons diseases,
of impurity of the blood, of deranged circuistions, and nearly
all the ailments which afflict human nature.
Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely
worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend:
and yet be would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsuparilla is an Imilation
of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which
would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's
article' and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. and
a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents
who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth,
that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's
Sarsaparilla are heaven wideapart, and infinitely dissimilar;
that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sin
gle thing in common.

that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health I like to arrest frauds upon the unforturate, to pour bain into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOR TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge, of when need it that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal! DT For sale in Washington City by—
J. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilman
S. Butt M. Delany
Ridgely & Co.

LARD FOR OIL. ARP WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Walnut, Cincinnati, O Jan. 20. BENNETT'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store THE citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in ciegant style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT, and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or in groups, which his long exprience and great success embol-den him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fully equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produ-

equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produ-ced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteet inches, taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Paguerreoypes. Pictures taken equally well in cloudy as in fair weather. Pictures taken equally went in cleases.

Perfect satisfaction warranted in a leases.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine N. S. BENNETT.

Jan. 31-ly NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent to for the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Phitadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets. and rayette streets,

5. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston,
Journal Building, 1 is also agent for the National Era.

THE National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by earriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by riptions and renewals respectfully solicited by 25. GEO. W. LIGHT, 3 Cernhill

GRAHAM IN 1851. GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrangements to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

G. P. R. James, the celebrated Novelist, has been en-

tiful stories

J. M. Legare, et South Carolina, will contribute a brilliatt set of papers for 1851.

Miss Ferminore Cooper, the author of Rural Hunra is also engaged with Whipple and Longfellow, Bryant and Longfel.

Lowell.

T. H. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff, on his way to Italy to furnish from the Galleries a superb set of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned Davin of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December humber. December number.

All this foretells a year of spleudor in this Magazine for 1851-and, as ever, Graham's readers will be ast mished fraham also abolishes the system of coneassing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Now is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes the solumn.

Oct. 17-6t

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet cuttiled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octave pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartforl, Con necticut, JOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12-1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY. THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Balley, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

GEORGE W. LIGHT, Nov. 25.

3 Cornhill. Boston. LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston. E STABLISHED to ald the circulation of all USEFUL PUBLICATIONS issued in the United States Orders for Books or Periodicals executed promptly, and at the

most reasonable rates.

THE NATIONAL ERA comes from Washington to this agency by Express, and is delivered by carriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies 6.1-4 cents Price, by mail, \$2.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, a new and attractive monthly journal for Youth, edited by Mrs Ballay, and published at Washington, also comes by Express to this agency. Price, delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents a year; by mail, 50 cents.

G. W. LISHT & CO.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL. BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED by the Female Medical Education Society,
incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature. The
fifth term will commence November 6, 1859, and continue
three months. Those who desire can attend exclusively to
Midwifery, with its collateral branches Tultion, \$25.

Board in the city to hall a \$2 \times \text{wark}\$

Sept. 26-34

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-

Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of studies prescribed at this institution, for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for bust-

purpose of qualitying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accombants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

It will be the assiduous embesyor of the Principal to make

I descriptions.
It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend this institution good practical penmen-tine qua non to those wishing to enter the areas of trade. A complete course of calculations is included in the exer

first instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.

OF The institution being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of necessitie to legal gentlemen.

OF The time requisite to complete the course averages from six to twelve weeks.

from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19—3m

JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Aimanae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanae has been prepared, the low price at which the sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

much useful matter cannot went be circumate at least tapenese.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the secage of Henry Roz Brown, a seene at Washington, and the kneeding Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical articles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operating giving a wide circulation to the Almanae, and to sen heir orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is supply. their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is sug-gested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanaes packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanae sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half

cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanaes, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, W. C. Labouters, New York City. Aug. 8-6t No. 61 John street, New York City

N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information.

DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC. Xenia, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Era, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and marrican Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to relieve leaves and sections of claims generally; also, to relieve leaves and sections of the collection of claims generally; also, to relieve the collection of the collection

JOHN W. NORTH. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Palls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, In Quart Bottles.

In Quart Bottles.

For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rhewmalism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rhewm, Fever Sores, Eryspicias: Pimples, Bles, Mercurial Discares, Cutaneous Eruptions, Lever Complaint, Bronchits, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debitity, &c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost atrength and efficacr. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it reserved to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver discases, salt theum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting discases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the boursels; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing discase. No pallistive, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, clandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sand's Sarsoparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expession the stomach and healtralizes the active principle of discase itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising. Each new case in which it is applied furnishes in the isself a new certificate of its excellence; and we have only to pain to the accumulated

Messrs, A. R. & D. Sands: GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of

Gentlemen: I ber leave to add my testimony in lavoryour invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other
unfortunate beings to ary its effects, and that they may be
benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland
route, about the list of October last. A few days after, I was
attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the akin,
which my physician could not cure. I happened to find
your Sar-sparilla in a store in this place, and remembring
the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three
bottles, which had the desirted effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A. Here is another, nearer home:

Messrs. Sands:

Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease. I made a vorsage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted, age to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted age to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted from weeks after my return. I was select with a violent hemograph of the large that the program of the large present of the program of the large present is not your Sarsatarilla, which I consider a most important and your Sarsatarilla, which I consider a most important ind your Sarsatarilla, which I consider a most important in the large program of the program of the large present. I can be present the program of the large present of the program of the large present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAVMORE.

Read the following, from

Messes. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsajarilla having been cured of a maiady after suffering six yours. In the control of a maiady after suffering six yours. In the control of the suffering six yours. In the proof of the control of the control of your mediane, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronis cough had termented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that a should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the nuthor of this actual rable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D.
SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner
of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally
throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per
bottle; six bottles for \$5. GEORGE R. GRAHAM, 134 Chestaut st., Philadelphia.